

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

The popular version of the old song is now, "Teddy Came Marching Home."

The Colorado papers are complaining that the hopelessly insane of that state are herded together in a shameful manner. The way to remedy the evil complained of is to increase the number of rooms devoted to the editorial force on the different papers.

It had been hoped that the Shafter-Sevel incident had been closed, but the yellow journals persist in opening it, just as if the people of the country cared a continental what became of Sevel or the class of papers which made newspaper correspondents of his stamp possible.

About the first thing to be done, now that the war is over, is for the papers in the east to get together and decide upon some one number of days the war lasted. The different figures given on this very important event are apt to confuse the rising generations, unless the differences are soon adjusted satisfactorily.

The federal bankruptcy law revokes, of course, all state laws regulating insolvents. But until the United States Supreme court sets up the necessary rules no bankruptcy proceedings can be instituted. It has been stated that the court will not convene until October, so that several months will elapse before the federal law will be actually in operation. Therefore, there is really no bankruptcy act in existence until the court meets.

It is reported that General Blanco has taken advantage of the relaxation of the blockade of Cuban ports to make his escape to Spain. On reaching home the gallant Spaniard will wish he had remained to become a resident of the United States. The Iberian peninsula will not be a healthy place for men who predicted great victories for Spain the past six months. Blanco has made the greatest mistake of his life, if the report is true.

The real hero of the war has at last been discovered, and all other aspirants for that honor will have to take a back seat. The only hero is Ensign Curtin, who went ashore at the port of Ponce, hunted up a telephone office and after securing connection with the governor's palace, demanded the surrender of the city and province. Of all the astonishing incidents of the war nothing for novelty and pure, unadulterated cheek approaches this. Mr. Curtin's "hello" method of capturing fortified cities will take rank with the wooden horse which played such an important part in the history of ancient Troy.

Some of those southern fellows have peculiar ideas of the meaning of the word "immune." They enlisted in the immune regiments for service in Cuba, and now that the government is sending the regiments to that island, declare that they never had the yellow fever or smallpox. Hereafter when they run across a word the meaning of which is not clear to them they will consult a dictionary. The government has decided that they enlisted as immunes and must remain immunes until they either die of yellow fever in Cuba or are brought home after the trouble is all over. It is really heartless that the officials at Washington should be so liberal about everything.

The platform adopted by the Missouri state Democratic convention opposes a large standing army as "unnecessary and expensive," and because it "might become an instrument of oppression and a source of danger to our institutions." There is nothing strange in the attitude of the Missouri Democrats on the standing army question. There are many nice, intelligent people in that state, but the great majority of the inhabitants are still voting for Andrew Jackson for president, and could not for the life of them tell how many men are in the army of the United States today. In fact, it is only within the past ten years that a number of farmers in Callaway county learned that slavery had been abolished. The Democrats of Missouri mean all right, but they are somewhat behind the age, that's all.

Settle Peace First.

The pow-wow over the mistakes of the recent war with Spain, the men who are responsible for them, and the commanders, commodores, captains and lieutenants entitled to promotion seems to be taking up more time than the settlement of the terms of peace and disposing of the extra naval and military force now on hand. The people who

pay the bills care mighty little about such matters just at present. What is wanted is the war brought to a definite close and expenses reduced. That mistake would be made was expected. There never was but one war waged wherein no accidents happened or no general failed to accomplish what was expected of him, and that was when the devil was expelled from heaven. The American people have been engaged in a struggle to expel pretty much the same kind of a power from the American continent, but they have lacked the leaders who commanded the expelling forces in the previous struggle against the prince of darkness.

Of course, mistakes were made in the campaign of Cuba. That was expected when the expedition sailed, after the exhibition of incompetency of some of the officers in command was shown at the time it started. That some of the navy and army officers are trying to corral the entire stock of glory and prize money, no one denies; that supplies were not furnished when needed, is evidenced by the sufferings of the men in the field; that men have died in the hospitals for the lack of proper attention and medicines, is no longer a question; that several somebodies are responsible for all these things is as certain as death, but the time to settle these matters has not arrived. When peace has been concluded and the loss of life incident to camp diseases and deadly climates, and the expenses of maintaining large bodies of armed men in the field have been stopped, then the matters now in dispute can and will be settled.

Many serious and grave charges have been made against cabinet officers and commanding generals and they should be investigated, and where guilt is proved, punishment adequate to the crime meted out for where the lives of thousands are dependent upon the faithful discharge of duty and dereliction occurs it is a crime, but congress alone has the power to conduct such investigations and that body will not convene for months yet. There is a time for all things, and the thing to be done at this time is to firmly establish peace. The investigations will follow as a matter of public interest and safety.

No More Oppression in Cuba.

It is said on excellent authority, that of the representatives of business houses in Cuba in the United States, that what the merchants of that island are now fearing most is that after Spain has evacuated the country and the United States has finished the work of shipping the last vestige of Spanish power home, they will be compelled to submit to the rule of the insurgents. From the latter they expect nothing less than a tyranny far more oppressive than that of Spain, and that they will be proscribed and their property confiscated. These apprehensions are unfounded.

At this time the wisdom of President McKinley in refusing to recognize the independence of the Cuban insurgents, at the time the people of the United States were clamoring for that recognition, becomes apparent. The provisions of the protocol which has been signed are likewise sensible. They provide that Spain shall relinquish all sovereignty over and title to Cuba, leaving the form of government to be given the island a matter to be settled by future developments. As the situation is now the United States is not bound by any promise or agreement to place the insurgents in power, neither is the government bound to relinquish the island to any other power. The only obligation that has been assumed is to give the inhabitants of Cuba a permanent and liberal form of government.

Under the conditions which now exist the people of the island are in a position to choose what form of government they will have. The insurgents do not constitute the majority of the residents, and the people of the whole island are doubtless capable of deciding who shall rule over them. If they should decide against the insurgents, which they undoubtedly will, the United States will see that the popular preference is not overridden, and if annexation is desired the island will at once become a part of this country under some suitable territorial government.

One thing is certain, this country did not wage the war with Spain and drive that power from the island to turn the people and business interests over to a set of men who will impose greater hardships than were experienced under the former rulers. The sacrifices that the Americans have made in behalf of the starving reconcentrados were not made to provide men who will not recognize the rights of property and hold life and liberty sacred, with offices and opportunities to satiate their desire for revenge for past wrongs in mistreating those who have had nothing to do with maintaining conditions which have existed in Cuba for 400 years.

The merchants and all other classes of people in Cuba may rest assured that there will be no more wars of extermination waged on that island so long as this government lives. The island belongs to the United States now, and unless the people decide otherwise and of themselves can govern it in a civilized manner, it will remain in that possession.

Every County Should be Represented.

(Springer Stockman.)

The premium list and regulations of the second annual fair of the New Mexico Horticultural Society, to be held at Santa Fe September 7, 8 and 9, has reached this office. The increasing volume of our products every year has enabled the managers of this fair to give an exhibition as good and grand as is put up anywhere. Every county in the territory should be represented there by an exhibit. The people of our territory who have the welfare of our interests at heart, should give this cause a lift whenever the opportunity affords.

NEW MEXICO HARMED

How the Mining Industry of This Territory Suffered from War's Blighting Influence.

CAPITAL FLED TO COVER

Unmistakable Signs of Returning Prosperity Witnessed in All Parts of New Mexico Since Hostilities Have Been Declared Off.

When the present year opened the prospect was that more outside capital would be invested in the development of the mineral resources of New Mexico during the ensuing six months than during any previous season in the history of the territory.

But, just as negotiations were being consummated for the money necessary to initiate and carry forward many new and promising enterprises in the several mining districts of this resourceful region, came the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, and the idle millions that had been eagerly seeking investment in mining and kindred industries in New Mexico and elsewhere in the Rocky mountains instantly fled to cover in the strongholds of the great cities or found more congenial and lucrative employment in filling the enormous government contracts necessitated by the new and unexpected conditions.

This fact, combined with the fact that hundreds of our most energetic and enterprising men hurried to the front as volunteers and the minds of those who remained at home were diverted from business by the absorbing study of war bulletins, so seriously disturbed the financial and business world that practically nothing has since been accomplished in the country outside of army and naval circles, and no part of the country has suffered more from these blighting influences than New Mexico.

Appropos of these remarks it may be stated that during the month of July only one set of corporation papers were filed with the territorial secretary, the fees for the filing of which only amounted to \$4, while the fees reported by the secretary and paid over to the territorial treasurer for filing similar papers during the first three months of 1898 amounted to over \$1,000. As most of the corporation papers filed with the territorial secretary relate to mining enterprises, no more conclusive proof of the depressing effect of the late war upon the mining industry in New Mexico could be presented than these significant official facts.

Indeed, as it is certain that the most important prosperity plans contemplated for the year had only been partly matured at the close of April, it may reasonably be added that, except for the war, the number of corporation papers filed in this territory during the second quarter of the year would have largely exceeded the number filed the first quarter.

These observations apply with almost as much force to the agricultural, stock-growing and wool industries of the territory as to the kindred industries of mining and reducing ores. So that no reason for the carrying out of the partly ripened plans of last winter and spring should now be longer deferred. It behooves the people of New Mexico instantly to "get a move" on themselves and start the ball rolling with all possible energy and earnestness.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a term of the court of private land claims will be commenced and held at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Clerk Court of Private Land Claims. BY IRENEO L. CHAVES, Deputy.

Captain Luna For Delegate.

(Washington Correspondence Denver News.) Governor M. A. Otero is at the Shoreham. He is here looking after some belated appointments. He claims that the advantage in New Mexico is largely with the Republicans, and says President McKinley's administration is improving.

In an interview with the Post he brings Luna out for congress. He says: "Captain Max Luna, of Spanish lineage, especially distinguished himself in the charge at San Juan. It was reported that he was killed, but he is very much alive, and it would not be astonishing if his Republican friends did not insist on his running for congress in November. Mr. Ferguson, the present delegate, is a Democrat and I don't think that he would stand any chance against Captain Luna, who has already filled offices of importance in the territory and whose war record has made him new friends by the hundred."

OFFICE FITTINGS.

Filing cabinets of every description, document boxes and files, pigeon hole cases, legal blank cases, office ticklers and every conceivable kind of office fittings and furniture can be had of the New Mexican Printing Company. Write for descriptive, illustrated pamphlets.

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SOLE AGENT FOR



Lemp's St. Louis Beer.

The trade supplied from one bottle to a full barrel promptly filled.

ALL KINDS OF MINERAL WATER.

QUADALUPE ST. - SANTA FE

PREVAILING MODES.

Colors and Fashions Which Predominate This Season.

Gray, green and pale blue, with white, dominate among summer colors, and well they may, for they are refreshingly cool to the eye. Gray mouseline de sole over a pink or mauve silk lining is charming. There are also some most attractive gray lawns with printed floral patterns in delicate colors. These over a gray lining compose pleasing costumes, which are light and comfortable to wear if the lining is of cotton.

Foulard is the most satisfactory of summer silks and is much worn in blue and



MAUVE HAT.

white designs. Where the blue predominates the gown is most serviceable. Where the white prevails it is most elaborate looking. There are also very pretty oriental foulards in soft, mixed colorings of the daisy depth. Plain and figured foulards are often happily mixed in the same costume.

Sash bolts tied at the back are more and more worn. They are easily made by using five inch double faced satin ribbon, sewing a very narrow piece of mouseline de sole along the edges. Two long ends and two short loops are sufficient. The part which passes around the waist may be folded narrow and left plain.

The hat which is shown in the illustration is of mauve silk straw. The brim is formed in a series of points and is turned up in front to form a diadem. Behind this is placed a large wired knot of violet velvet in the Louis Quinze style. At the left side toward the back are white roses, an allegory of maidenhair fern creeping from the midst of the flowers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

TRAVELING ATTIRE.

What to Wear When Making a Summer Journey.

Although traveling costumes usually appear to be very simple, as much thought is expended upon their preparation as upon that of more elaborate seeming gowns. The era of the linen duster is past, and if a dust cloak is worn at all it is made of taffeta or surah, carefully cut and daintily made, with all sorts of little decorations to change it from a thing of mere use to one of beauty and adornment.

The reason for suppressing elaboration in a traveling gown is very simple. Trimming catches dust and increases the weight.



EXCURSION GOWN.

of the garments is ornamental, and on a journey all unnecessary fatigues are to be avoided, and the costume ought to be so arranged as to appear always fresh and clean. Therefore anything which collects dust or becomes quickly crumpled or wilts with moisture is unsuitable.

The tailor made gown is the ideal dress for traveling, as it is plain, neat and eminently serviceable, while yet it is smart and up to date. Drap d'ete, thin cheviot, serge and mixed goods are all suitable materials, as they are not injured by dust or dampness and may be quickly brushed. Velvet is an undesirable trimming and if employed at all should be used sparingly for revers, collar and cuffs. Mohair braid and stitched straps with ornamental buttons are the preferred decorations.

The cut shows a gown of steel gray cloth. On each side of the bodice is a series of stitched tabs fastened by steel buckles. The close belted bodice is slashed in front and has two little coat flaps, which hang outside the girdled mastic kid. The sleeves are plain, the collar and revers of lighter gray cloth. Steel buttons adorn the bodice, which is lined with mastic surah and opens over a chemise of silk green surah.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

The Stums of Madrid. Madrid abounds in slums, which are even greater cyresses than those of White chapel. There are labyrinths of narrow old streets, bordered by the most uninviting hovels, and from the squalor of these abodes spring the components of the ferocious mobs which are the bane of the city.

Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing Company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$2.50.

NEW MEXICO REPORTS

Delivered by NEW MEXICAN at publishers price, \$3.30 per vol.

WHITE VIOLETS.

There was a little rejoicing group under the old drooping willow on the rectory lawn. The eldest son had come home, a wanderer, after three long years, and the sunshine seemed more brilliant and the opening flowers all the sweeter for that kindly face, that happy presence in the home world once more.

"The violets are out in the wood," said Christabel, his youngest and fairest sister. "We will go and gather the white ones for you. You were always so fond of them, dear."

For a moment the man's face grew very tender and dreamy as he thought of the one who had loved the scented blossoms more dearly than himself, the one to whom before he went away he had vowed to ask tidings. Then he submitted to be led away from the adoring group under the slow-budding willow, with the sweet faced sister's arm twining tenderly round his own, down the mossy garden ways toward the little wood.

But the man, listening to the merry chatter of his best loved sister, only waited to ask the question that yearned to come and not was so long delayed. He was nervous on the subject, among all his hopes and plans. They had said nothing to him of her, and surely they might have guessed—at any rate Christabel—and later, even in their letters, they had never mentioned her name, though at first tidings had come occasionally of the doings that they had had together, for they were very true friends, his true love and his people at home.

And he had even fancied sometimes that she might have been there among her pretty sisters and their still sweet and graceful mother, ready to welcome the sturdy son who had brought fame and fortune from lands over the blue, blue sea to lay at her foot.

So he had given one quick glance as he neared the quiet wicket, with the proud old father by his side, round the fair garden, with its golden sheaves of daffodils and its peapods of narcissuses, "all come out as if in time to welcome you," as Christabel said, "him in her happy voice, watching him while with eyes full of love and contentment. But the beautiful face that he had longed so deeply to see was absent, though the greetings rang true even without that one sweet voice. And of her they whispered no word at all.

Now he stood watching the girl as she knelt on the green moss at his feet, with the sunlight striking through the lacing bouquets on her pretty hair and rose hair. And suddenly as he watched her the question came.

"Christabel," he said quickly, "what of her—of Violet, I mean? You have said nothing about her yet to me."

"The flowers dropped from the little hands that had held them so tenderly, and the girl's eyes took a very pitiful expression as she strove to speak unconcerned. "Oh, she is well, very well, and happy, dear," she answered gently. "She lives farther off now, and we don't see quite so much of her as we used to. I thought the others would tell you about her."

"What about her?" the man questioned, feeling the vague doubts at his heart intensified doubly by her anxious face.

"Why, where they have removed to and all about it," the girl answered again, gathering up her flowers and rising to her feet. "Come, it must be nearly tea-time, and she went on, with a relieved change of tone, drawing her arm through his again with a caressing, gentle movement, as if to leave the subject behind.

And with palling face and misty eyes the girl told her little pathetic story of that other who had loved and then forgotten in her inebriated, unreflecting way, and who had preferred money and position to the waiting for a true heart and brave to claim her for his own one day.

And when the little commonplace tale was done and the gentle voice hushed its self amid a shower of very tender tears, there was silence, while a heart beat out its agony alone.

This was the home coming to which he had looked forward so long and so earnestly. This was the welcome that he had so often pictured to himself—a few spring flowers to lay above the cold in his heart and the hush of soft voices as they passed him by.

But Christabel's soft lips were pressed to his aching brow, and her hands came warmly into his cold embrace.

"Come," she said, "let us see you, dear, and you haven't half satisfied her yet."

And they went into the home world together, with a poise of white violets to mark the way that they had taken—from the resting place of love—Augusta Hancock in Lady.

St. Petersburg.

It has scarcely grown in the ordinary way. It has been deliberately made, like Washington, but it has not the sylvan or climatic charms of Washington. It is the giant work of barbarians, splendid, but blare, its many and tall adobe towers as cold as its awful winter. It has never been and can never be the true center of Russian life, for holy Moscow is the true citadel of Russia, the central point in the Slavonic imagination. St. Petersburg is the city of police, of a vast officialism, with the widest direct outlook in the world, of a show society and an imported architecture. Possibly it may cease one day to be the capital of Russia, and its palaces and fortresses may sink in the bogs which surround its glorious river, the one splendid natural feature of Peter's artificial capital—Spectator.

She Knew Her Business.

She was a chorus girl at \$15 a week. "Give me some carbolic acid," she said as she entered a drug store. "I want to kill rats with it."

Late that night she emptied the bottle out of the window of her attic room. Then she screamed. The police were called and the fire department and the ambulance corps, and she was hauled away to the hospital.

Next day the newspapers told all about the "attempted suicide of a beautiful young actress."

The girl knew how to get a raise in salary.—New York World.

Doubling Woman.

"Really, now, are these eggs fresh?" Grocer—Madam, if you will kindly step to the telephone and call up our farm you can hear the hens lay those eggs still cackling.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

RECORD AND BRIEF WORK.

Transcript, record and brief work for attorneys at the New Mexican printing office for the approaching session of the Territorial Supreme court, printed at the lowest possible figures and in the neatest, best and most acceptable style. Patronize the New Mexican Printing Co., and you will get first-class work, besides supporting an institution that is at work daily for this city, this county and the entire territory of New Mexico.

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Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES H. BRADY, H. P.



Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, E. C.

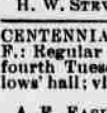


ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

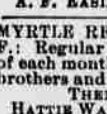
I. O. O. F.



PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. J. S. CANDELLARIO, N. G.



CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall, visiting brothers welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P.



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HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.



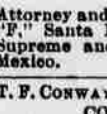
AZTEAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall at Santa Fe street. Visiting brothers welcome. W. J. LAYTON, N. G.



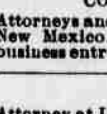
SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. of P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. J. J. ZIMMERMAN, Chancellor Commander.



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Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico, Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.



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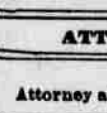
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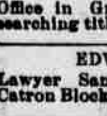
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A. T. & S. F. TIME TABLE

(Effective April 1, 1898.)

Read Down.	East Bound.	Read Up.
No. 2, No. 22.	No. 17, No. 1.	No. 2, No. 22.
12:05 a. 8:50 p. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:05 p. 7:05 a.		
4:10 a. 4:50 a. Ar. Las Vegas. Lv. 3:30 p. 1:10 p.		
7:05 a. 12:50 a. Ar. Raton. Lv. 11:55 a. 11:55 a.		
9:40 a. 8:30 a. Ar. Trinidad. Lv. 10:55 a. 7:20 a.		
9:55 a. 8:35 a. Ar. El Moro. Lv. 9:40 a. 8:58 a.		
12:30 p. 12:30 p. Ar. Pueblo. Lv. 7:00 a.		
2:52 p. 2:52 p. Ar Col. Springs. Lv. 5:50 a.		
5:30 p. 5:30 p. Ar. Denver. Lv. 4:30 a.		
11:15 a. 11:15 a. Ar. La Junta. Lv. 10:55 a.		
12:25 a. Ar. Newton. Lv. 8:45 p. 8:20 p.		
4:50 a. Ar. Topeka. Lv. 1:25 p.		
7:05 a. Ar Kansas City. Lv. 2:30 p. 10:40 p.		
9:20 p. Ar. Chicago. Lv. 2:43 a. 10:00 p.		